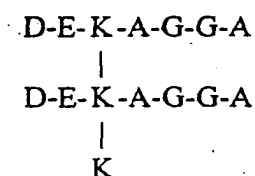
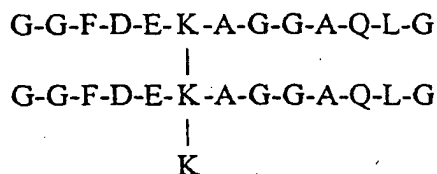


The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. In a method of analyzing a body fluid sample for the presence of an analyte indicative of a physiological condition, comprising the steps of contacting the body fluid sample with an antibody which binds to the analyte, detecting binding of the antibody in the body fluid sample, and correlating any detected binding to the physiological condition, the improvement comprising contacting a serum sample with an antibody which binds to

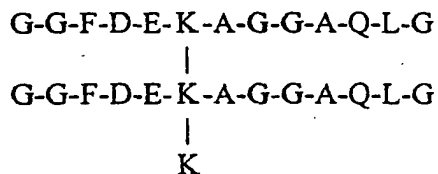


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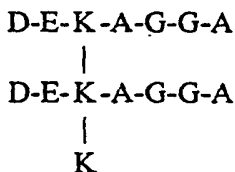


wherein K-K-K is hydroxylysyl pyridinoline or lysyl pyridinoline, and correlating any detected binding to resorption of unmineralized type II collagen *in vivo*.

2. In a method of analyzing a body fluid sample for the presence of an analyte indicative of a physiological condition, comprising the steps of contacting the body fluid sample with an antibody which binds to the analyte, detecting binding of the antibody in the body fluid sample, and correlating any detected binding to the physiological condition, the improvement comprising contacting a serum sample with an antibody which binds to

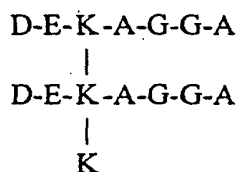


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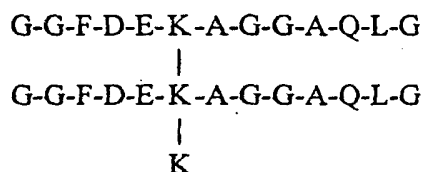


wherein K-K-K is hydroxylysyl pyridinoline or lysyl pyridinoline, and correlating any detected binding to resorption of mineralized type II collagen *in vivo*.

3. In a method of analyzing a body fluid sample for the presence of an analyte indicative of a physiological condition, comprising the steps of contacting the body fluid sample with an antibody which binds to the analyte, detecting binding of the antibody in the body fluid sample, and correlating any detected binding to the physiological condition, the improvement comprising contacting a urine sample with an antibody which binds to

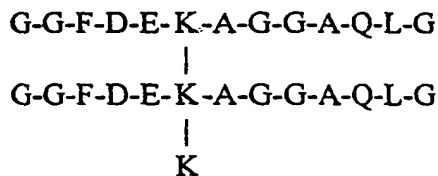


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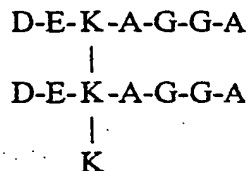


wherein K-K-K is hydroxylysyl pyridinoline or lysyl pyridinoline, and correlating any detected binding to resorption of both unmineralized and mineralized type II collagen *in vivo*.

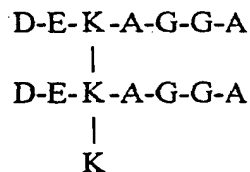
4. In a method of analyzing a body fluid sample for the presence of an analyte indicative of a physiological condition, comprising the steps of contacting the body fluid sample with an antibody which binds to the analyte, detecting binding of the antibody in the body fluid sample, and correlating any detected binding to the physiological condition, the improvement comprising contacting a serum sample with a first antibody which binds to



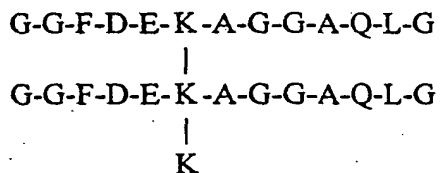
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and contacting the serum sample with a second antibody which binds to

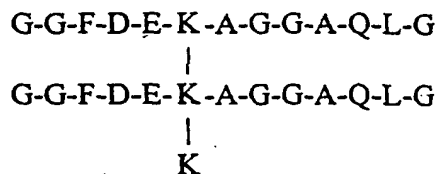


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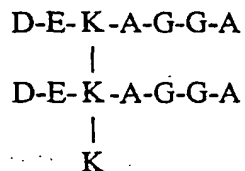


wherein K-K-K is hydroxylysyl pyridinoline or lysyl pyridinoline, and correlating the total detected binding of the first and second antibodies to resorption of both mineralized and unmineralized type II collagen *in vivo*.

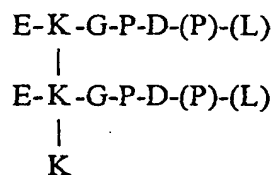
5. In a method of analyzing a body fluid sample for the presence of an analyte indicative of a physiological condition, comprising the steps of contacting the body fluid sample with an antibody which binds to the analyte, detecting binding of the antibody in the body fluid sample, and correlating any detected binding to the physiological condition, the improvement comprising contacting a serum sample with a first antibody which binds to



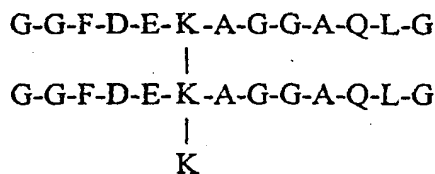
but not to



and contacting a urine sample with a second antibody which binds to



but not to



wherein K-K-K is hydroxylysyl pyridinoline or lysyl pyridinoline, and correlating any detected binding of the first antibody to resorption of mineralized type II collagen *in vivo*, and any detected binding of the second antibody to resorption of both mineralized and unmineralized type II collagen *in vivo*.

6. Synthetic peptide DEKAGGA (SEQ ID NO:21).
7. Synthetic peptide GGFDEKAGGAQLG (SEQ ID NO:27).